NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806. [*No.* 2282.

To SEAMEN.

Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)

The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the West-India Islands; with the different passages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spanish Maine, Coast of Guayana, Island of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Missisippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewise for those who are not acquainted with the Use of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,

The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coast of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo including the Island and Banks of Newfoundland the West-India Islands and all the Islands on the Coast. With particular Directions for sailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things necessary to be known in Navigation,—Likewise necessary Directions for those who are not fully acquainted with the Use of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, published in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The last edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables necessary to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND for Two Months will be declared and paid, on the 1st day of January, 1806, and on every succeeding day during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders of this Institution, standing on the Books this day; from which time transfers of shares ceases, until the 1st of January, 1806.

By Order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*
R. I. Union-Bank, 24th Dec. 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-street, now occupied by *Jerrmiah Austin*, is postponed, till some future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of North-Kingstown, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. CYRUS NORTHUP, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent; do hereby notify the said creditors to said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for that purpose.

GEORGE THOMAS, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH NORTHUP, *Adm'x.*
WILLIAM NORTHUP, *Adm'r.*
North-Kingstown, Dec 24, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, October session, A. D. 1805.

UPON the petition of JOHN BROWN and others, inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying that they may be authorized to turn that Branch of Pawcatuck River, which issues from Worden's Pond, in South-Kingstown, into the Great Salt-Pond, in Charlestown and South-Kingstown, for the purpose of cutting a Channel through the Bar that makes at the surf or Breakers, and prevent the breach from closing in future, *It is Voted and Resolved*, That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioners, at their own expence, by the publication of this order, three weeks successively, previous to the next session, in one or more of the public News-Papers, printed in Newport, cause all persons interested against said petition then and there to appear and respond unto said petition

A true Copy: *Witness,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'y.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New-England.

November 13, 1805.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 30th inst. to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 21st day of this present month of December, and according to the Stock standing in their names in the said Books on the said 21st day of December.

That in conformity to the sixth and seventh Articles of the said Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House in this town, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.
Newport, Dec. 20. 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congress, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform those who have not paid their tax, that unless they make an immediate settlement with the Collector, their estates must be advertised for sale.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.
Collector's Office, Dec 18, 1805.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs the Public, and his former Customers,

THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the sign of the HOPE, in a spacious building erected by the Bristol Insurance Company for that purpose, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by

RICHARD BARKER.
Bristol, Dec. 11, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

At his Shoe-Store, No. 114. *Thames-Street,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will sell by the dozen or single skin.—He has also received, a supply of very neat Boot Legs, suitable for the West-India Market, among which are 60 pair suitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general supply of Shoes as usual, by Wholesale or Retail, of almost every description.

December 20, 1805.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious House and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Augustus Johnston*, Esq. now in the possession of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to

JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE fast-sailing Sloop BETSY, now lying at Bristol-Ferry. burthen Sixty-two Tons, one year old, and completely fitted for sea.—For terms apply to GIDEON GIFFORD, at said Ferry, or to EARL & ALLSTON, *Newport.*
December 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEW fashion, handsome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the rise and progress of the Mohammedan religion, and its effects concisely contrasted with those of the Christian system.

THE ignorance and depravity, which have for ages pervaded the eastern parts of the antient continent, form a subject which has deservedly excited the attention of the statesman, the historian, and the philosopher. More particularly should we be inspired with a desire of investigating the causes of this phenomenon, since in those now unhappy realms, were enjoyed the first illuminations of science, and the first blessings of genuine inspiration. Policy and the fine arts originated in the east, and from thence the fountain of knowledge sent forth streams, which have diffused their influence throughout the habitable world.

In taking a retrospect of the causes, which have contributed to cast this impenetrable gloom over myriads of the human species, the pretended mission of the Arabian Prophet, excites our astonishment, beyond any other, which has been recorded in the annals of time. Unequalled in its origin, and unparalleled in its success, the Mohammedan imposture has established itself in a great part of the civilized world; has bidden defiance to the boldest efforts of human sagacity, and the most strenuous exertions of human opposition.

That we may trace the origin of an imposition, totally different from every other which has ever existed, and discover the causes which have most essentially promoted the progress of a religion, which while it has entailed bondage upon immense numbers of mankind, has excited the wonder of all, let us recur to the situation of the eastern world, at the period when the Arabian Prophet first made his appearance.

Never was there a time in which the depravity of the human character was more fully displayed, than at the period when Mohammed began his public career. The ignorance which pervaded the greater part of the Asiatic world, gave an effectual opportunity for the introduction of theories, in their nature the most futile, and in their tendency the most destructive to the tranquillity of man.—A double gloom seems to have bedimed the moral world, and to have deprived it of every ray with which it had been illumined, either by reason or revelation. The deplorable corruption of the christian church, distracted by useless and scandalous contentions, and divided into furious parties, by the most fanciful and absurd distinctions, justly demands our attention; and while we burn with indignation, at the depravity of man, compels us to drop a sympathetic tear, over this scene of human frailty.

That simplicity and benevolence, which shine with unrivalled lustre, in the truly Christian character, were now but empty names. The religion itself, indeed, remained pure and unblemished, but its professors addicted themselves to every species of iniquity, which the imagination could devise. Money was made a sufficient expiation for the commission of the blackest crimes; and that system of morality, the most glorious which was ever beheld, was converted into a mere engine for the gratification of the avaricious desires of unprincipled ecclesiastics. The superstitious devotee was tempted to bow before deities weak and mortal like himself; and the holy virgin was worshipped with more sincerity and reverence, than the Saviour of the world, or the Father of the Universe. All ranks of men had now involved themselves in mysteries, the most ridiculous and destructive; and had alike forsaken the manly paths of science and philosophy.

But however subversive of the true interests of man, was the depravity of the church and of christians in general, the political state of Arabia, and the neighbouring kingdoms, equally conspired to facilitate the machinations of the Impostor. In the east, Persia was torn with the most violent contentions; in the west, literature and the fine arts were suffering the most irreparable injuries, by the incursions of the barbarians.

At this period, when the complicated misery of the surrounding nations seemed to predict the dissolution of the moral world, the inhabitants of Arabia were comparatively peaceable and happy. Distributed into many independent communities, they enjoyed, in a respectable degree, the blessings of science and freedom. But their religious sentiments were as diversified as the policy of the country which they inhabited. While the unity of the Deity constituted an object of universal belief, a total confusion of opinions, with regard to futurity, distracted the common mind, and involved in utter suspense, the sage and the philosopher.

Such was the situation of the principal nations of the east, when Mohammed introduced a religion, whose progress has been rapid, and whose empire unbounded. Such were the causes, which, essentially, promoted the success of an adventurer, whose genius in inventing, and whose ability in executing, have never been surpassed, by the most intelligent of mankind.

In this situation, when all things appeared fast ripening for some great event, we behold one just emerging from the depths of obscurity, and boldly wielding the sceptre of universal power. Inheriting from nature an uncommon perseverance, we find him struggling amidst difficulties and discouragements, which to any other must have offered insuperable barriers to future exertion. In spite of insults, of calumny, and of contempt, the Impostor, by the subtilty of his intrigue, and his acuteness of thought, undermined all opposition.

The principles of his religion were simple and plain, and hence easily understood and easily imbibed. At the same time, so far were they from imposing the smallest restraint upon the sensuality of the age, that they gave the most captivating embellishments to vices the most detestable in their nature, and sanctioned grossness and enormity with the approbation of heaven. The allurements held out to his followers, and the torments denounced against those who refused to enlist under his banner, while they excited the attention of all, compelled the ignorant and timid to prostrate themselves in humble adoration of the Impostor, and to embark with implicit confidence, enthusiastic zeal, and blind devotion, in the prosecution of his ambitious designs. Instead of holding forth, the permanent enjoyments of spiritual and elevated felicity, he inflamed their minds with the hope of every sensual gratification. Luxuriant fields, delicious fruits, flowery gardens, and an unrestrained admission to the blooming beauties of paradise, were objects far more agreeable to the grovelling desires of the ignorant Arabian, than the most substantial delights of Christianity and of Heaven.

By the elegance of his person, the gracefulness of his manners, and his thorough acquaintance with the human heart, the Prophet was most peculiarly qualified to gain the affection of his followers, and to inspire them with enthusiasm for his cause. The obscurity which attended his early years, and the poverty by which he was oppressed, far from indicating his future greatness, contributed in the end not a little to his reputation and success. Educated in a manner suited to the country in which he lived, his mind was neither polished into elegance of sentiment, nor expanded into mathematical and philosophical investigations. But in return for those liberal advantages, which in more fortunate climes might have attended the uncultivated Arabian, he was most bountifully endowed with all those qualifications, which constitute the primary requisites for future greatness. The sphere of life, in which he was called to act, tended effectually to remove the veil of ignorance, and to call into exertion every latent power of the mind. While his intercourse with the most important countries of his time, conduced to the expansion of his intellect, the observations which he made upon their manners and customs, sharpened his sagacity, and thus essentially qualified him for the arduous enterprize in which he afterwards engaged.

Thus prepared for the accomplishment of his great and hazardous undertaking, the Impostor proceeded to the execution of his designs, with a firmness and reflexion which were surpassed only by the subtilty which gave them direction. At first, disclaiming every idea of compulsion, he rested solely upon what he could effect by his powers of persuasion and eloquence. But no sooner did he find his party augmenting; no sooner was he conscious that he had deluded a sufficient number of his countrymen, than he, suddenly, cast aside every restraint, and assumed, at once, the dagger of the assassin, and the sword of the warrior.

Religion was far from being Mohammed's object; it was merely the instrument of his designs, in which his avarice kept pace with his ambition. New accessions of power, and newly-accumulated wealth, set fire to his soul, and precipitated him into the most criminal excesses. Advanced to the head of a numerous army, the Deceiver gave loose to all those savage propensities, which he had so assiduously laboured to conceal. Under the specious garb of religion, he carried plunder, devastation and ruin, throughout the richest and most fruitful kingdoms of

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806. [*No.* 2282.

To SEAMEN.

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(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)
The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;
Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:
Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland the Weſt-India Iſlands and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,
And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

Rhode-Iſland Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND for Two Months will be declared and paid, on the 1ſt day of January, 1806, and on every ſucceeding day during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders of this Inſtitution, ſtanding on the Books this day; from which time transfers of ſhares ceaſes, until the 1ſt of January, 1806.

By Order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Caſhier.*
R. I. Union-Bank, 24th Dec. 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jerrmiah Auſtin*, is poſtponed, till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of North-Kingſtown, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. CYRUS NORTHUP, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the ſaid creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in their reſpective claims to either of us the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings in ſaid town, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time alllowed by ſaid court for that purpoſe.

GEORGE THOMAS, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

SARAH NORTHUP, *Adm'x.*
WILLIAM NORTHUP, *Adm'r.*
North-Kingstown, Dec 24, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Aſſembly, October ſeſſion, A. D. 1805.

UPON the petition of JOHN BROWN and others, inhabitants of the county of Waſhington, praying that they may be authorized to turn that Branch of Pawcatuck River, which iſſues from Worden's Pond, in South-Kingſtown, into the Great Salt-Pond, in Charleſtown and South Kingſtown, for the purpoſe of cutting a Channel through the Bar that makes at the ſurf or Breakers, and prevent the breach from cloſing in future, *It is Voted and Reſolved*, That ſaid petition be received, and referred to the next ſeſſion of this Aſſembly; and that in the mean time the petitioners, at their own expence, by the publication of this order, three weeks ſucceſſively, previous to the next ſeſſion, in one or more of the public News-Papers, printed in Newport, cauſe all perſons intereſted againſt ſaid petition then and there to appear and reſpond unto ſaid petition

A true Copy: *Witneſs,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-England.

November 13, 1805.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a ſemi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 30th inſt. to ſuch perſons as may appear by the Books of this Inſtitution to be Stockholders therein, on the 21ſt day of this preſent month of December, and according to the Stock ſtanding in their names in the ſaid Books on the ſaid 21ſt day of December.

That in conformity to the ſixth and ſeventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe in this town, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the tranſaction of ſuch other buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.
Collector's Office, Dec 18, 1805.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs the Public, and his former Customers,

THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the ſign of the HOPE, in a ſpacious building erected by the Briſtol Inſurance Company for that purpoſe, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged, by

RICHARD BARKER.
Briſtol, Dec. 11, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

At his Shoe-Store, No. 114. *Thames-Street,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will ſell by the dozen or ſingle ſkin.—He has alſo received, a ſupply of very neat Boot Legs, ſuitable for the Weſt-India Market, among which are 60 pair ſuitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general ſupply of Shoes as uſual, by Wholeſale or Retail, of almoſt every deſcription.

December 20, 1805.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnſton*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to

JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE faſt-ſailing Sloop BETSY, now lying at Briſtol-Ferry. burthen Sixty-two Tons, one year old, and completely fitted for ſea.—For terms apply to GIDEON GIFFORD, at ſaid Ferry, or to EARL & ALLSTON, *Newport.*
December 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEW faſhion, handſome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the riſe and progreſs of the Mohammedan religion, and its effects conciſely contraſted with thoſe of the Chriſtian ſyſtem.

THE ignorance and depravity, which have for ages pervaded the eaſtern parts of the antient continent, form a ſubject which has deſervedly excited the attention of the ſtateſman, the hiſtorian, and the philoſopher. More particularly ſhould we be inſpired with a deſire of inveſtigating the cauſes of this phenomenon, ſince in thoſe now unhappy realms, were enjoyed the firſt illuminations of ſcience, and the firſt bleſſings of genuine inſpiration. Policy and the fine arts originated in the eaſt, and from thence the fountain of knowledge ſent forth ſtreams, which have diffuſed their influence throughout the habitable world.

In taking a retroſpect of the cauſes, which have contributed to caſt this impenetrable gloom over myriads of the human ſpecies, the pretended miſſion of the Arabian Prophet, excites our aſtoniſhment, beyond any other, which has been recorded in the annals of time. Unequalled in its origin, and unparalleled in its ſucceſs, the Mohammedan impoſture has eſtabliſhed itſelf in a great part of the civilized world; has bidden defiance to the boldeſt efforts of human ſagacity, and the moſt ſtrenuous exertions of human oppoſition.

That we may trace the origin of an impoſition, totally different from every other which has ever exiſted, and diſcover the cauſes which have moſt eſſentially promoted the progreſs of a religion, which while it has entailed bondage upon immenſe numbers of mankind, has excited the wonder of all, let us recur to the ſituation of the eaſtern world, at the period when the Arabian Prophet firſt made his appearance.

Never was there a time in which the depravity of the human character was more fully diſplayed, than at the period when Mohammed began his public career. The ignorance which pervaded the greater part of the Aſiatic world, gave an effectual opportunity for the introduction of theories, in their nature the moſt futile, and in their tendency the moſt deſtructive to the tranquillity of man.—A double gloom ſeems to have bedimed the moral world, and to have deprived it of every ray with which it had been illumined, either by reaſon or revelation. The deplorable corruption of the chriſtian church, diſtracted by uſeleſs and ſcandalous contentions, and divided into furious parties, by the moſt fanciful and abſurd diſtinctions, juſtly demands our attention; and while we burn with indignation, at the depravity of man, compels us to drop a ſympathetic tear, over this ſcene of human frailty.

That ſimplicity and benevolence, which ſhine with unrivalled luſtre, in the truly Chriſtian character, were now but empty names. The religion itſelf, indeed, remained pure and unblemiſhed, but its profeſſors addicted themſelves to every ſpecies of iniquity, which the imagination could deviſe. Money was made a ſufficient expiation for the commiſſion of the blackeſt crimes; and that ſyſtem of morality, the moſt glorious which was ever beheld, was converted into a mere engine for the gratification of the avaricious deſires of unprincipled eccleſiaſtics. The ſuperſtitious devotee was tempted to bow before deities weak and mortal like himſelf; and the holy virgin was worſhipped with more ſincerity and reverence, than the Saviour of the world, or the Father of the Univerſe. All ranks of men had now involved themſelves in myſteries, the moſt ridiculous and deſtructive; and had alike forſaken the manly paths of ſcience and philoſophy.

But however ſubverſive of the true intereſts of man, was the depravity of the church and of chriſtians in general, the political ſtate of Arabia, and the neighbouring kingdoms, equally conſpired to facilitate the machinations of the Impoſtor. In the eaſt, Perſia was torn with the moſt violent contentions; in the weſt, literature and the fine arts were ſuffering the moſt irreparable injuries, by the incurſions of the barbarians.

At this period, when the complicated miſery of the ſurrounding nations ſeemed to predict the diſſolution of the moral world, the inhabitants of Arabia were comparatively peaceable and happy. Diſtributed into many independent communities, they enjoyed, in a reſpectable degree, the bleſſings of ſcience and freedom. But their religious ſentiments were as diverſified as the policy of the country which they inhabited. While the unity of the Deity conſtituted an object of univerſal belief, a total confuſion of opinions, with regard to futurity, diſtracted the common mind, and involved in utter ſuſpenſe, the ſage and the philoſopher.

Such was the ſituation of the principal nations of the eaſt, when Mohammed introduced a religion, whoſe progreſs has been rapid, and whoſe empire unbounded. Such were the cauſes, which, eſſentially, promoted the ſucceſs of an adventurer, whoſe genius in inventing, and whoſe ability in executing, have never been ſurpaſſed, by the moſt intelligent of mankind.

In this ſituation, when all things appeared faſt ripening for ſome great event, we behold one juſt emerging from the depths of obſcurity, and boldly wielding the ſceptre of univerſal power. Inheriting from nature an uncommon perſeverance, we find him ſtruggling amidſt difficulties and diſcouragements, which to any other muſt have offered inſuperable barriers to future exertion. In ſpite of inſults, of calumny, and of contempt, the Impoſtor, by the ſubtilty of his intrigue, and his acuteneſs of thought, undermined all oppoſition.

The principles of his religion were ſimple and plain, and hence eaſily underſtood and eaſily imbibed. At the ſame time, ſo far were they from impoſing the ſmalleſt reſtraint upon the ſenſuality of the age, that they gave the moſt captivating embelliſhments to vices the moſt deteſtable in their nature, and ſanctioned groſſneſs and enormity with the approbation of heaven. The allurements held out to his followers, and the torments denounced againſt thoſe who refuſed to enliſt under his banner, while they excited the attention of all, compelled the ignorant and timid to proſtrate themſelves in humble adoration of the Impoſtor, and to embark with implicit confidence, enthuſiaſtic zeal, and blind devotion, in the proſecution of his ambitious deſigns. Inſtead of holding forth, the permanent enjoyments of ſpiritual and elevated felicity, he inflamed their minds with the hope of every ſenſual gratification. Luxuriant fields delicious fruits, flowery gardens, and an unreſtrained admiſſion to the blooming beauties of paradiſe, were objects far more agreeable to the grovelling deſires of the ignorant Arabian, than the moſt ſubſtantial delights of Chriſtianity and of Heaven.

By the elegance of his perſon, the gracefulneſs of his manners, and his thorough acquaintance with the human heart, the Prophet was moſt peculiarly qualified to gain the affection of his followers, and to inſpire them with enthuſiaſm for his cauſe. The obſcurity which attended his early years, and the poverty by which he was oppreſſed, far from indicating his future greatneſs, contributed in the end not a little to his reputation and ſucceſs. Educated in a manner ſuited to the country in which he lived, his mind was neither poliſhed into elegance of ſentiment, nor expanded into mathematical and philoſophical inveſtigations. But in return for thoſe liberal advantages, which in more fortunate climes might have attended the uncultivated Arabian, he was moſt bountifully endowed with all thoſe qualifications, which conſtitute the primary requiſites for future greatneſs. The ſphere of life in which he was called to act, tended effectually to remove the veil of ignorance, and to call into exertion every latent power of the mind. While his intercourſe with the moſt important countries of his time, conduced to the expanſion of his intellect, the obſervations which he made upon their manners and cuſtoms, ſharpened his ſagacity, and thus eſſentially qualified him for the arduous enterprize in which he afterwards engaged.

Thus prepared for the accompliſhment of his great and hazardous undertaking, the Impoſtor proceeded to the execution of his deſigns, with a firmneſs and reſolution which were ſurpaſſed only by the ſubtilty which gave them direction. At firſt, diſclaiming every idea of compulſion, he reſted ſolely upon what he could effect by his powers of perſuaſion and eloquence. But no ſooner did he find his party augmenting; no ſooner was he conſcious that he had deluded a ſufficient number of his countrymen, than he, ſuddenly, caſt aſide every reſtraint, and aſſumed, at once, the dagger of the aſſaſſin, and the ſword of the warrior.

Religion was far from being Mohammed's object; it was merely the inſtrument of his deſigns, in which his avarice kept pace with his ambition. New acceſſions of power, and newly-accumulated wealth, ſet fire to his ſoul, and precipitated him into the moſt criminal exceſſes. Advanced to the head of a numerous army, the Deiver gave looſe to all thoſe ſavage propenſities, which he had ſo aſſiduouſly laboured to conceal. Under the ſpecious garb of religion, he carried plunder, devaſtation and ruin, throughout the richeſt and moſt fruitful kingdoms of

Asia. To the unlettered Arabian, no other alternative was left, than to submit to the injunctions of the Conqueror, or suffer an infliction of immediate torture. His troops soon over-ran the provinces of Arabia, and united in one powerful band the once independent and happy tribes of that extensive territory.—They were taught to believe, that the battles, which they fought, were the battles of the Lord; and that every victory, which they obtained, was a fresh proof of the divine approbation. While on the one hand, their imaginations were inflamed, with the most ravishing prospects of sensual enjoyment; and on the other were delineated, in the most dreadful colours, the torments, which were to form the destiny of the unbeliever; they fought, they bled, and they died, shouting the honors of their illustrious commander.

All was one wide scene of confusion and terror. The temples of God were profaned, cities were ravaged and burnt; and the whole face of Arabia was steeped in human gore. Maddening with zeal, and accustomed to victory, they rushed forward with irresistable impetuosity, and threatened a sudden extinction of the most powerful kingdoms of the east. Rome, at that time more addicted to the quibbles of sophistry, than to a care of its own preservation, was compelled to mourn the loss of many of her most valuable dominions. The provinces of Egypt, Palestine and Syria, three of the brightest ornaments of the empire, were ravished by the arms of the Saracens; while Persia distinguished, as it had been, for its opulence and power, was soon forced to confess its inferiority, and to submit to the yoke of Arabian despots.

The malignant influence of a system, which originated in depravity, and had for its object a total subversion of the most important interests of man, may more easily be imagined than described. In whatever quarter we trace the progress of Mohammedanism, we invariably find it accompanied by ignorance and political bondage. Notwithstanding the continued operation of causes, both physical and moral, under climates the most varied, and amidst manners the most dissimilar, its effects are the same. On the shores of the Levant, and on the banks of the Ganges; from the confines of the Euxine to the extremities of Arabia, are visible the same indubitable marks of slavery and oppression.

The blessings of freedom, and the security of independence, have fallen the victims of this destructive system. The followers of the Impostor, have ever been characterised by a ferocity towards all other persuasions, as contrary to the dictates of enlightened humanity, as it has been destructive to the welfare of mankind in general. At the same time their intellectual powers have been deprived of much of their original strength and vivacity. Literature also, and the fine arts, have, for many centuries, been banished from those unhappy countries; and reduced under the dominion of the Koran, the contracted policy of the Moslem princes has actively suppressed every claim to literary merit.

To the intelligent observer, the extent of this pernicious system is sufficiently apparent, from that destitution of almost every moral virtue; from that unwillingness to adopt any useful or elegant art; from that narrowness of mind, and that deficiency in every accomplishment, which distinguish the followers of Mohammed; and exclude them from the means, either of domestic tranquillity, or public happiness.

From these scenes of error and oppression, if we turn to the contrasted prospects, which present themselves, wherever we can trace the prevalence of a Religion, which originated in purity, and had for its object the happiness of the Universe, we shall find, that the characters of the authors, and of the institutions, which they respectively founded, were not more unlike, than the effects which they have produced upon the condition of man.—The Mohammedan imposture rigidly confines its votaries to the punctilious observance of an empty ritual, and owes its influence to the ignorance of its followers.—Christianity demands the homage of the heart, and contributes its aid to the enlargement of the understanding. Without the forms of external grandeur, it grows and prospers amidst every variety of manners, of government, and of climate. Under the scorching influence of the torrid zone, and in the cold regions of the North, we find it mitigating the natural ferocity of man, and characterising its professors by a spirit of comparative benevolence. Its operation upon the human heart, has already established that liberality of sentiment, which has extinguished, in no small degree, the prejudices and cruelties [illegible] contending nations.

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Such have been the glorious effects that have flown from the establishment of a system, which deriving its authority from the most perfect and illustrious personage, who has appeared in the present world, has conduced in the highest degree to humanize mankind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New York from Bourdeaux.—Last Paris date, November 5, 1805.

FRANCE.

PARIS NOVEMBER 2, 1805.

ARMY OF ITALY.

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Extract from a letter of Marshal Massena, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Minister of War, dated 26th Vendemaire, at midnight.

"I this morning at 4 o'clock attacked the Bridge of the old Chateau of Verona, and passed the Adige.

"Seven pieces of Cannon, and 18 baggage waggons have been taken from the Austrians—this day we have taken from 14 to 1500 prisoners, they left 1200 men on the field of Battle, and have had a great number wounded. On our side we lost but few, we have 500 wounded."

"The fight was obstinately contested from 4 in the morning to 6 in the evening."

Novmber 3.

The Army of Italy had an engagement with the Austrians under Prince Charles, on the 8th Brumaire (30th October) at Vago, 2 miles from Caldiero. The attack was made by the French, at 2 P. M. The Bulletin says "We have made 3500 prisoners, the field of battle is covered with Austrians; the number of their killed and wounded equals at least that of their prisoners. Prince Charles has demanded a truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. Our loss is very inconsiderable in comparison to that of the enemy."

One of our Journals this day speaks of a naval engagement between the combined squadrons of France and Spain and the English squadron; and afterwards takes the useless trouble to add that nothing ought to be said respecting so important an occurrence before the publication of an official account.

November 5.

According to letters from Naples of the 10th October, that court had just received from Paris, and had ratified a treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of that kingdom during the present war. They asserted that in virtue of this treaty, the French troops were immediately to evacuate the Neapolitan territory.

GERMANY.

BRAUNAU, OCT. 31.

The Elector of Bavaria has returned to Munich, he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his Capital.

The Emperor Alexander has been expected at Vienna, but he has taken a different route; it is said that he has arrived at Berlin.

WURTZBOURG, OCT. 31.

We have just received here the important news that the Grand French Army has passed the Inn at several places. The Russians, under the command of Gen. Kutusow, have fallen back towards Welz and Lintz for the purpose of effecting more speedily their junction with the second army of their nation, which is advancing from Bohemia under the orders of Gen. Michelson, with a reinforcement of Austrian troops.

SWEDEN.

STRALSUND, OCT. 22.

The greater part of the Swedish troops are on their march towards Mecklenbourg. Some battallions of these troops will arrive on the 22d at Weimar.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, OCT. 26.

The persons who compose the suite of the Emperor Alexander, are: The Grand-Marechal Count de Folstoy, the Prince Czaterimsky, the aid-de-camp, General Prince Dolgorosky, the General, Count de Liewen, the Counsellor of State D'Oubril, Secretary of the Department of War, and the Counsellor of State Villie, his Majesty's physician. The rumor is, that his Imperial Majesty will return to-morrow from Potsdam to Berlin; that he will spend the day there to see all that is remarkable; that he will then set out from thence on the 29th for Weymar, where he intends to stop 24 hours; that he will then proceed towards Dresden, for the purpose of making a visit to the Electoral Court, and that having spent three days there, he will go to Prague.

The Marshal Duroc, received last evening a Courier from the Emperor Napoleon.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor of Russia arrived in this City.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday, Dec.* 18, 1805.

NO business of a public nature of importance was transacted this day.

Thursday, December 19.

The bill containing the provision for the claims settled by the Louisiana Treaty, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill respecting foreign coin, was taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

Mr. Bidwell did not think this a proper mode of legislating. The act was made under an idea that the money coined at the Mint would be sufficient for circulation, but it had been found otherwise; that instead of suspending, it would be better to repeal the act.

Mr. Varnum declared his wish to have the bill repealed.

Mr. J. Clay was in favor of the bill before the committee. He did not wish to have foreign coin a legal tender; there was a great deal of cogged gold, and much counterfeit coin in circulation. An English shilling, which ought to be of the value of 22 cents, was not generally worth 16 cents.

Mr. Macon, was of opinion with Mr. Varnum, and argued in favor of the admission of foreign coin. When the bill first passed, numbers were alarmed; some parted with their crowns for 105 cents, fearing a greater loss. The connexions we have with England, France, Portugal, &c. makes it a policy—nay a necessity of admitting their coin; for our own is not near sufficient.

In some parts of the United States, continued Mr. Macon, the people may as well look for a *living* Eagle, as for one of gold.

The circulation of the coin of the United States is hardly known in many parts.

Mr. Varnum *moved the repeal of the act.*

Mr. Jackson was in favor of a repeal. He observed, that as to clipt or cogged gold it circulated by its weight and therefore it mattered not how much it was cut. It cannot be good policy, continued Mr. Jackson, whilst other nations are offering a bounty, for us to prevent a circulation of foreign coin.

Mr. Varnum said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Clay, seemed to ground his objections on the danger of counterfeits. A great many people were so little used to the circulation of coin, that they might be as easily deceived by a counterfeit dollar of the United States as by a base Spanish dollar.

Let us look for a moment, continued Mr. Varnum, into the state of the money in the country. We have a great deal of *paper* it is true; but at a distance from a bank, a man may go without his dinner, and travel many miles without assistance if he has nothing but paper money with him. Whence this scarcity of coin? Because such large quantities are taken out of the United States; while the banks hoard much up in their boxes, and in its place issue their paper. Hence the distress for want of coined money—and thus, added to the restrictions on foreign coin, we feel the effects of the scarcity.

On a division on Mr. Varnum's motion there were in the affirmative 79—*Carried.*

The bill was then read with the amendment, *which goes entirely to repeal it.*

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Cooke.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to consider the several acts relative to the bounties on salted fish, taken in vessels of different sizes, and to enquire what alterations are necessary therein to equalize such bounties.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bonds, to twenty days, in cases of drawbacks—read twice—made the order of the day for Thursday next—and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, and three refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, to the American army was passed.

The bill for the relief of persons that have been disabled, by known wounds in the revolutionary war, was passed. Ayes 84.

Mr. Stanton moved,

That a committee be appointed to enquire into the act for fixing the salaries of the collectors of imports and tonnage.—Carried.

Mr. Varnum called for the order of the day on the bill on the rules and regulations of the army.

Mr. Newton observed that the bill was very long and had just been laid upon the table—he wished time. Postponed.

Monday, December 23.

A Memorial of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York, was presented, praying that the city of New-York, may be speedily put into a state of defence.

Referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to the defence of ports and harbours.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to aggressions—to the defence of our ports and harbours—and the building of 74 gun ships, made a report thereon, in which certain sums are to be appropriated for such purposes.

Resolved, that the said report, together with two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, be referred to a committee of the whole and to be printed.

Mr. Dawson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the house whether any and what steps have been taken by any particular state, indebted to the United States, in defence of their harbors.—Agreed, and referred to a committee of two.

Tuesday, December 24.

The house concurred in the report of the committee of elections, declaring that Cowles Mead, one of the sitting members from Georgia, was not entitled to his seat, but that Thomas Spalding was the person who ought to have been returned. He was accordingly qualified and took his seat.

Wednesday, December 25.

On the motion of Mr. Bidwell, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the report of the select committee to whom had been re-committed the resolution, respecting William Eaton, Esq.

The report of the select committee recommends the amendment of the original resolution, so as to *confer a medal* instead of a *sword*; and so to amend it, as to recognise the taking of Derne.

On the first amendment, to confer a medal, instead of a sword, a debate ensued, in which the amendment was advocated by Mr. Bidwell, and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph; when the question was taken, and the amendment carried—Ayes 56—Noes 54.

The second amendment was agreed to without a division. The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report of the select committee.

The House immediately took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay called for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the first amendment, substituting a *medal* in lieu of a sword, on agreeing to which further debate arose—Messrs. J. Clay, Jackson and J. Randolph opposing, and Messrs. Varnum, Elmer, and Kelly supported it.

When the Yeas and Nays being taken, the amendment was carried—Yeas 65—Nays 58—

The other amendment passed without a division.

Mr. Stanton (of R. I.) moved further to amend the resolution by adding the following words.—"By which atchievement he has shewn himself capable of uniting information with talent, reflection with experience, and stratagem with bravery."

This amendment was disagreed to—Yea 1—Nays 101—the mover alone voting for it.

Mr Smilie expressed his regret that on a subject, that so eminently called for unanimity, and on which there was no difference of opinion as to the meritorious services of Mr. Eaton, there should be such a diversity with regard to the *proper tribute* to be bestowed. Considering it highly desirable that the resolution, before it received a final vote, should be so modified as to unite the varying opinions in the House, he moved a recommitment of it to a select committee.

In this motion the house concurred—Ayes 57—Noes 55—when the resolution was recommitted to the same committee to which it had been previously referred.

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 24, 1805.

AN appropriate MONUMENT is now nearly completed, by an eminent *Italian* near Leghorn; to commemorate the gallantry and inestimable worth of the young men of our Navy, who fell in the Tripolitan War of 1804.—To this Monument the Gentlemen of the Navy, from their scanty means, generously gave above 2000 dollars.

This elegant Monument is expected to arrive in a few days to be placed on an eminence in the Navy Yard in the city of Washington.

There was an interesting debate on Friday in the Senate on Dr. Logan's bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo. Messrs. Logan and Jackson advocated, and Messrs. S. Smith,

Asia. To the unlettered Arabian, no other alternative was left, than to submit to the injunctions of the Conqueror, or suffer an infliction of immediate torture. His troops soon over-ran the provinces of Arabia, and united in one powerful band the once independent and happy tribes of that extensive territory.—They were taught to believe, that the battles, which they fought, were the battles of the Lord; and that every victory, which they obtained, was a fresh proof of the divine approbation. While on the one hand, their imaginations were inflamed, with the most ravishing prospects of sensual enjoyment; and on the other were delineated, in the most dreadful colours, the torments, which were to form the destiny of the unbeliever; they fought, they bled, and they died, shouting the honors of their illustrious commander.

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"The fight was obstinately contested from 4 in the morning to 6 in the evening."

November 3.

The Army of Italy had an engagement with the Austrians under Prince Charles, on the 8th Brumaire (30th Octber) at Vago, 2 miles from Caldiero. The attack was made by the French, at 2 P. M. The Bulletin says "We have made 3500 prisoners, the field of battle is covered with Austrians; the number of their killed and wounded equals at least that of their prisoners. Prince Charles has demanded a truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. Our loss is very inconsiderable in comparison to that of the enemy."

One of our Journals this day speaks of a naval engagement between the combined squadrons of France and Spain and the English squadron; and afterwards takes the useless trouble to add that nothing ought to be said respecting so important an occurrence before the publication of an official account.

November 5.

According to letters from Naples of the 10th October, that court had just received from Paris, and had ratified a treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of that kingdom during the present war. They asserted that in virtue of this treaty, the French troops were immediately to evacuate the Neapolitan territory.

GERMANY.

BRAUNAU, OCT. 31.

The Elector of Bavaria has returned to Munich, he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his Capital.

The Emperor Alexander has been expected at Vienna, but he has taken a different route; it is said that he has arrived at Berlin.

WURTZBOURG, OCT. 31.

We have just received here the important news that the Grand French Army has passed the Inn at several places. The Russians, under the command of Gen. Kutusow, have fallen back towards Welz and Lintz for the purpose of effecting more speedily their junction with the second army of their nation, which is advancing from Bohemia under the orders of Gen. Michelson, with a reinforcement of Austrian troops.

SWEDEN.

STRALSUND, OCT. 22.

The greater part of the Swedish troops are on their march towards Mecklenbourg. Some battallions of these troops will arrive on the 22d at Weimar.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, OCT. 26.

The persons who compose the suite of the Emperor Alexander, are: The Grand-Marechal Count de Folstoy, the Prince Czaterimsky, the aid-de-camp General Prince Dolgorusky, the General, Count de Liewen, the Counsellor of State D'Oubril, Secretary of the Department of War, and the Counsellor of State Villie, his Majesty's physician. The rumor is, that his Imperial Majesty will return to-morrow from Potsdam to Berlin; that he will spend the day there to see all that is remarkable; that he will then set out from thence on the 29th for Weymar, where he intends to stop 24 hours; that he will then proceed towards Dresden, for the purpose of making a visit to the Electoral Court, and that having spent three days there, he will go to Prague.

The Marshal Duroc, received last evening a Courier from the Emperor Napoleon.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor of Russia arrived in this City.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday, Dec.* 18, 1805.

NO business of a public nature of importance was transacted this day.

Thursday, December 19.

The bill containing the provision for the claims settled by the Louisiana Treaty, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill respecting foreign coin, was taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

Mr. Bidwell did not think this a proper mode of legislating. The act was made under an idea that the money coined at the Mint would be sufficient for circulation, but it had been found otherwise; that instead of suspending, it would be better to repeal the act.

Mr. Varnum declared his wish to have the bill repealed.

Mr. J. Clay was in favor of the bill before the committee. He did not wish to have foreign coin a legal tender; there was a great deal of cogged gold, and much counterfeit coin in circulation. An English shilling, which ought to be of the value of 22 cents, was not generally worth 16 cents.

Mr. Macon, was of opinion with Mr. Varnum, and argued in favor of the admission of foreign coin. When the bill first passed, numbers were alarmed; some parted with their crowns for 105 cents, fearing a greater loss. The connexions we have with England, France, Portugal, &c. makes it a policy—nay a necessity of admitting their coin; for our own is not near sufficient.

In some parts of the United States, continued Mr. Macon, the people may as well look for a *living* Eagle, as for one of gold.

The circulation of the coin of the United States is hardly known in many parts.

Mr. Varnum *moved the repeal of the act.*

Mr. Jackson was in favor of a repeal. He observed, that as to clipt or cogged gold it circulated by its weight and therefore it mattered not how much it was cut. It cannot be good policy, continued Mr. Jackson, whilst other nations are offering a bounty, for us to prevent a circulation of foreign coin.

Mr. Varnum said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Clay, seemed to ground his objections on the danger of counterfeits. A great many people were so little used to the circulation of coin, that they might be as easily deceived by a counterfeit dollar of the United States as by a base Spanish dollar.

Let us look for a moment, continued Mr. Varnum, into the state of the money in the country. We have a great deal of *paper* it is true; but at a distance from a bank, a man may go without his dinner, and travel many miles without assistance if he has nothing but paper money with him. Whence this scarcity of coin? Because such large quantities are taken out of the United States; while the banks hoard much up in their boxes, and in its place issue their paper. Hence the distress for want of coined money—and thus, added to the restrictions on foreign coin, we feel the effects of the scarcity.

On a division on Mr. Varnum's motion there were in the affirmative 79—*Carried.*

The bill was then read with the amendment, *which goes entirely to repeal it.*

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Cooke.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to consider the several acts relative to the bounties on salted fish, taken in vessels of different sizes, and to enquire what alterations are necessary therein to equalize such bounties.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bonds, to twenty days, in cases of drawbacks—read twice—made the order of the day for Thursday next—and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, and three refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, to the American army was passed.

The bill for the relief of persons that have been disabled, by known wounds in the revolutionary war, was passed. Ayes 84.

Mr. Stanton moved,

That a committee be appointed to enquire into the act for fixing the salaries of the collectors of imports and tonnage.—Carried.

Mr. Varnum called for the order of the day on the bill on the rules and regulations of the army.

Mr. Newton observed that the bill was very long and had just been laid upon the table—he wished time. Postponed.

Monday, December 23.

A Memorial of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York, was presented, praying that the city of New-York, may be speedily put into a state of defence.

Referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to the defence of ports and harbours.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to aggressions—to the defence of our ports and harbours—and the building of 74 gun ships, made a report thereon, in which certain sums are to be appropriated for such purposes.

Resolved, that the said report, together with two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, be referred to a committee of the whole and to be printed.

Mr. Dawson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the house whether any and what steps have been taken by any particular state, indebted to the United States, in defence of their harbors.—Agreed, and referred to a committee of two.

Tuesday, December 24.

The house concurred in the report of the committee of elections, declaring that Cowles Mead, one of the sitting members from Georgia, was not entitled to his seat, but that Thomas Spalding was the person who ought to have been returned. He was accordingly qualified and took his seat.

Wednesday, December 25.

On the motion of Mr. Bidwell, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the report of the select committee to whom had been re-committed the resolution, respecting William Eaton, Esq.

The report of the select committee recommends the amendment of the original resolution, so as to *confer a medal* instead of a *sword*; and so to amend it, as to recognise the taking of Derne.

On the first amendment, to confer a medal, instead of a sword, a debate ensued, in which the amendment was advocated by Mr. Bidwell, and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph; when the question was taken, and the amendment carried—Ayes 56—Noes 54.

The second amendment was agreed to without a division. The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report of the select committee.

The House immediately took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay called for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the first amendment, substituting a *medal* in lieu of a sword, on agreeing to which further debate arose—Messrs. J. Clay, Jackson and J. Randolph opposing, and Messrs. Varnum, Elmer, and Kelly supported it.

When the Yeas and Nays being taken, the amendment was carried—Yeas 65—Nays 58—

The other amendment passed without a division.

Mr. Stanton (of R. I.) moved further to amend the resolution by adding the following words.—"By which atchievement he has shewn himself capable of uniting information with talent, reflection with experience, and stratagem with bravery."

This amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 1—Nays 101—the mover alone voting for it.

Mr Smilie expressed his regret that on a subject, that so eminently called for unanimity, and on which there was no difference of opinion as to the meritorious services of Mr. Eaton, there should be such a diversity with regard to the *proper tribute* to be bestowed. Considering it highly desirable that the resolution, before it received a final vote, should be so modified as to unite the varying opinions in the House, he moved a recommitment of it to a select committee.

In this motion the house concurred—Ayes 57—Noes 55—when the resolution was recommitted to the same committee to which it had been previously referred.

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 24, 1805.

AN appropriate MONUMENT is now nearly completed, by an eminent *Italian* near Leghorn; to commemorate the gallantry and inestimable worth of the young men of our Navy, who fell in the Tripolitan War of 1804.—To this Monument the Gentlemen of the Navy, from their scanty means, generously gave above 2000 dollars.

This elegant Monument is expected to arrive in a few days to be placed on an eminence in the Navy Yard in the city of Washington.

There was an interesting debate on Friday in the Senate on Dr. Logan's bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo. Messrs. Logan and Jackson advocated, and Messrs. S. Smith,

Hillhouse, Mitchill and Adams opposed it.—The debate became the more interesting from its implication of the general state of our foreign relations, and particularly the late British orders. No sentiment but that of reprobation was uttered, and the necessity of taking bold and commanding ground in defence of our violated rights was avowed on all hands. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday. We shall endeavour to publish a sketch of the debate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA. DEC. 27.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Charles Martin, Esq. Postmaster at Waterford, Erie county, to a gentleman in Lancaster, dated Dec. 5.

"Judson and Isaac Farren, are just returned from Detroit. They bring bad news from that place—that the Indians are gathering in force, and threaten Detroit with a second conflagration. The people are in great alarm, and turning out to arms in every direction. If they had not come away the day they did, they would have been enrolled in the militia next day. This I suppose is owing to the withdrawing of the troops, as there is now only part of a company of artillerists there, under Capt. Dyson."

Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has submitted to Congress a curious report of *Receipts and Expences*, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 31st of March, 1805; from which he makes it appear, that 50 667.467 dollars and 4 cents have been paid into the Treasury—and that the expenditures during the same period have amounted to 49.665,527 dollars and 56 cents.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.

On Saturday evening, we re-published from the National Intelligencer a paragraph mentioning that an authentic letter from Bourdeaux, received at Washington, "states that the French lost in the affair of Ulm *sixteen thousand men killed!*" This morning's mail furnishes information in some measure corroborative of the above, together with additional circumstances, brought by Pinckney Horry, Esq. who arrived at Charleston on the 14th inst. in 45 days from Nantz. This gentleman states, that "Ulm was carried by assault, after a combat of ten hours, three of which the contending troops fought with bayonets in the streets. The slaughter was dreadful—15 000 Austrians were killed and wounded; 20.000 taken prisoners, together with General Mack, and seventeen other Austrian Generals; one hundred pieces of cannon, colours, ammunition, stores, &c.—The French lost 10,000 troops in the attack."

From the above information, it appears that the conduct of General Mack, was not so stupid and cowardly as has been generally believed; and that the victory of Bonaparte was not purchased at so cheap a rate, as was represented in his boasting and pompous Bulletins.

December 31.

From French papers to the 10th of November, received yesterday, we find that the French arms are still successful on the continent. The army of Italy, under General Massena, has terribly beaten the Austrians under Prince Charles. Fifteen hundred of the latter are said to have fallen in one engagement—an engagement indeed dreadful—furiously contested from four o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. So great was the slaughter of his men, that the Prince had to ask a truce to get them buried! In Germany the French troops had crossed the *Inn* at several places, and the leading army of the Russians which had advanced so far, was obliged, in consequence, to fall back, to form a junction with the next. The Emperor Alexander had arrived in *Berlin*, a proof that Prussia had *certainly* joined the coalition.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806.

Our readers will be pleased to meet again with their old acquaintance, the honest Quaker, who communicated to the public, through his "Friend Relf," in the simple style appropriate to his sect, the doings of the last session of Congress; not only acquainting us with the ordinary proceedings of that august body, but bringing us in some measure into a familiar acquaintance with the individual members, and giving us an idea of their abilities, characters, views and peculiarities. Though nothing seems yet to have been done in Congress, in a high degree worthy of attention, yet this gentleman has begun his communications with the little that has been transacted; and we have copied his first letter into this day's Mercury.—We hope he will continue through the session, which from the state of public affairs must be a very important one, to inform and entertain the public.

[*From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette*]

"WASHINGTON, 12th MO. 18th.

FRIEND RELF

THE House of Representatives the 2d and 3d day of this week, hath been mostly engaged in discussing, in committee of the whole, the standing rules of the House.—Little would the publication of this discussion afford thee of amusement or instruction.

Findley proposed a new committee of seven members, to be called "the committee on public lands;" and yesterday some debate arose on the subject. There is in the House a Legislator by the name of Bedinger, from the back woods somewhere; I know not where, nor is it of consequence to be known; he opposed the appointment of this committee. He said, among other shrewd remarks, that this land committee would govern the House in all things respecting land; and unfortunately the *legal* weight too much preponderated in the House already. [Thou seest he is in favor of *illegal* weight in the House.]

Nicholson was in favor of the land committee, he even said that he expected it would shortly be necessary to establish a new department in the government for this purpose. Indeed I think this necessary, the lands belonging to the United States, are of immense value, and ought to be well managed. I do not like to have them so much under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is himself a speculator, and I have not been without some suspicion of the purity of his intention, when two years ago, he strongly urged Congress to reduce the price of the public lands from two dollars per acre to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

It is true that it will be a long time before all our lands are sold, and a long time also before the sale of the whole will be necessary; but the reduction of 75 cents per acre would eventually be a loss of above two hundred millions of dollars. I have not so high an opinion of Secretary Gallatin's great ability as some have; and I even suspect self-interest in the advice he gave. That Smiley also was *raly* [really] in favor of the land committee. I think Smiley hath a disposition to do better than he hath heretofore done. He hath been on the right side of the question several times this session; another proof of his becoming better is, Duane's speaking ill of him: proof infallible this of a man's merit.

The house agreed to the appointment of a land committee by a large majority.

Thou knowest our worthy old friend of New-Jersey, who sometimes wears a tow string round his hat.—Some of that sex, of which thee and I are not, were in the gallery—The New-Jersey Philosopher was induced by the request of an arch gentleman near him, to turn his head upwards, and through his spectacles to cast a lengthened look towards the gay graces of the gallery; his eyes were no sooner there, than they were back. Yet, friend Relf, what are not the frailties of weak humanity? when the house was busily engaged in animated debate, this antient gentleman, of his own free will and accord, but without malice aforethought, presuming (as I presume,) that he was unobserved cast a "longing lingering look" again to the gallery. Some say our fair sisters have no right to a seat in Congress. They disturb the younger, and at least startle the elder.—Others have said, that their presence wakes the ambition of the speakers, and occasions a higher strain of eloquence. It may be so sometimes—I knew once an instance—Friend Cocke (alas! not now one of the oratorial ornaments of the Senate) promised certain ladies that if they would come to the Senate room they should *have the pleasure* of hearing him speak. They came on a day and at a time quite unexpected. Scarcely had they entered, when orator *Cocke* interrupted the person speaking, with "Mr. President, I move that"—He then proceeded about half an hour with words as usual comically combined, and ideas dreadfully disjointed: he scratched, pawed, cackled and stuttered—having finished, he immediately left his seat, and addressed the ladies with "Well, ladies, how do you like it?"

One of the ladies, half aside, said she had heard a *hen* before.—I vouch not, friend Relf, for the whole truth of this.—However, if the Speaker can keep them quiet, I think the presence of some of "Heaven's last best gift to man," by no means improper; notwithstanding what Leib's resolution last year might certify to the contrary.

The business of this day in the House, hath not been of general consequence."

The National Intelligencer says, no quarrel has taken place, and no misunderstanding subsists, between the Hon. Messrs. Nicholson and Leib.

A quarrel has arisen between a Grand Jury and the judges, in the Territory of Louisiana. The jury in a formal report denounced one of the Judges.

Attempts are making to get a Bank established in the state of Ohio.—The legislature of Kentucky, at their present session, have repealed a law passed at the last session, authorizing an insurance company to do business on banking principles. This seems rather a stroke at public faith.

The proprietors of the Gold Mine in N. Carolina continue to collect that precious metal, though in diminished quantities. Suitable works are about to be erected. Gold has been found at some distance from the place where it was first obtained.

Letters from London say, it was contemplated by the British Government to place all the ports of France, Spain and Holland, in a state of blockade, *a la mode de France*; —and to take measures to prevent neutrals carrying the produce of their enemies from their colonies to the parent countries.

The Indiana Legislature have passed a law to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, which is to go into operation, when the states and territories, who have communications with the Indians, shall have passed similar laws.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, against the confirmation of the appointment of General Wilkinson Governor of that Territory, has been forwarded to the Senate of the United States.

James Arden, of New York, has lately been appointed Vice-President of the Manhattan Bank, in that city.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia have postponed to their next session the bill to establish a State Bank.

General Moreau and his lady are at Philadelphia.

Various attempts have been lately made to set fire to the city of Baltimore.

French and Spanish piratical cruizers continue to capture and pillage American vessels in the vicinity of Jamaica, Porto-Rico, Cuba and Hispaniola.

Clemmons, who murdered his wife and children in Virginia, has surrendered himself into the hands of justice, and will shortly be tried.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland for taxing Bank Stock, when the amount of the dividends may exceed the rate of 7½ per cent, per annum.

A Duel has been lately fought in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, between a Mr. Cox, and Major Jackson, editor of the Political Register; in which the latter gentleman was wounded in the mouth.

A curious Police regulation exists in the capital of Russia, which operates as a considerable check upon swindling and fraudulent practices. It is to the following effect:—Previous to their leaving the capital, persons must advertise their intention of departure, on or about a given day, three times in *The Imperial Gazette*; this must be done before a post-horse order can be obtained, without which it is impossible to stir. The object is to prevent individuals going away in debt, by giving timely notice to their creditors, and may be accomplished in ten days; or, if a traveller is in great haste to depart, upon two householders, of respectability, undertaking, at the proper office, to pay all the debts he may owe, he may immediately depart.—A foreigner may stay one month after the expiration of the first complete notice; if he exceed that period, he must advertise again. Were a similar regulation adopted in other countries, it would prove an additional security to tradesmen, operate as a *terrible* drawback upon a number of *dashing gentlemen*, and, so far, would be salutary and desirable. On the other hand, it would be a serious consideration, how far such restrictions are compatible with the principles of a free constitution.

Arrived at this port, on Wednesday last, ship Olive-Branch, Lake, of Philadelphia, 16 days from St. Thomas; sailed in company with Brig Alert, Coleman, bound to Baltimore.—Capt. Lake informs, that the ship Roboscious, Yearly, of Baltimore, from Bourdeaux for New-Orleans, was lately captured and carried into Tortola, and vessel and cargo condemned as French property.—Capt. Lake left at St. Thomas, Dec. 16, the following vessels:—Schooners Penquin, Ingraham; Citizen, Handford; Fair-Play, Sterddyford, and Achilles, Haswell, all of New-York; Francis, Marsh; Intrepid Kennedy; Two Friends, Murray, and Sally, Crabtree, all of Philadelphia; Ann, Helme, of Baltimore; Marcas, Burtwell, of New-London; Ann, Delano of Portland; sloop Bowdoin, Wheeler, of Boston; Brig Hope, Bisborough, of Boston.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Lawson Burdick* to Miss *Mary Tew*, eldest daughter of Col. William Tew.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 3.

ENTERED, *From*

Ship Olive-Branch, Lake, St. Pierre

CLEARED, *For*

NONE.

AT a meeting of the Young Men of Newport, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming an Independent Company, at the State-House on Thursday evening, January 2d, 1806,

It was Resolved, That the company be called the NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.

It is requested that the members of the above company meet at the State-House on Saturday evening 4th inst. at 6 o'clock, to transact such business as may come before them.——A general attendance is requested.

Per Order,

WILLIAM R. WILDER, *Chairman.*

THOMAS PECKHAM, jun. *Clerk.*

N. B. It is also requested that those young men, desirous of becoming members of said company, who have not as yet entered their names, would meet as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

NEWPORT GUARDS—ATTENTION!

A MILITARY ardour is reviving among your Fellow-Citizens—You will not be backward in manifesting yours. It is said our country *may be* in danger, and *may* want our services; it is not for us to stop, and calculate, whether this probability will be a certainty. We ought to be animated by the feeling that our country *is* in danger; that our services *are* wanted; and we ought to be ready to act, whenever and wherever Duty and Honour command. Let us then in *our* military association, exhibit even more than our former zeal, industry and attention. Let us revive our meetings, re-establish our discipline, improve our skill, and augment our numbers. As a first step towards effecting these laudable purposes, a meeting of this company is requested at the State-House, on Monday evening next, at six o'clock. Those who do not attend, will be considered as deficient in that spirit and principle which ought now to warm us, and as willing to surrender their incorporated rights and military character.

JAMES PERRY, *Captain.*

RECRUITS.

Young Gentlemen of military spirit and inclinations, are invited to join the Newport Guards.—The standard will be displayed, the three Monday evenings next at the State-House, and the officers will punctually attend. This company has been long established; its uniform is cheap, but handsome. The State has entrusted to its charge, two Brass Field-Pieces; and its advantages are equal to those of any military company in the State.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the Constitution of the BENEVOLENT FEMALE SOCIETY, their annual meeting will be held at Mr *John Mein's*, Church-Street, on Monday 6th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. where the transactions of the preceding year will be exhibited, and officers for the ensuing year chosen. A general attendance of the subscribers is requested.

E. N. THURSTON, *Secretary.*

Newport, Jan. 3, 1806.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, Market-Square,

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds OF GOODS, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.

Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.

Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.

Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.

Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.

Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.

Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.

New York Soap; Candles; Rice.

Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.

Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.

Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.

Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines

House-Brushes; Shoe Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.

Best Superfine FLOUR.

An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

A NEW Supply of Boat's Oars, just received and for Sale by

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

Will be Sold, at Public Auction,

On THURSDAY next, the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE fast-sailing Packet-built Sloop TWO-SISTERS, burthen 82 Tons, as she lately came from sea, now lying at *Coggeshall's* Wharf.—For further particulars apply to

JEREMIAH PECKHAM,
EBENEZER CLARKE.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME, small, close STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 13 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

SERMONS, by SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. 1 vol. 8vo. price 2 dollars.—Life of Do. by STEPHEN WEST, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo.—price 1 dollar.

January 3, 1806.

SMITH's and JONES's HYMNS; and the Columbian ORATOR, are for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

January 3, 1806.

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NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.

On Saturday evening, we re-published from the National Intelligencer a paragraph mentioning that an authentic letter from Bourdeaux received at Washington, "states that the French lost in the affair of Ulm *sixteen thousand men killed!*" This morning's mail furnishes information in some measure corroborative of the above, together with additional circumstances, brought by Pinckney Horry, Esq. who arrived at Charleston on the 14th inst. in 45 days from Nantz. This gentleman states, that "Ulm was carried by assault, after a combat of ten hours, three of which the contending troops fought with bayonets in the streets. The slaughter was dreadful—15 000 Austrians were killed and wounded; 20,000 taken prisoners, together with General Mack, and seventeen other Austrian Generals; one hundred pieces of cannon, colours, ammunition, stores, &c.—The French lost 10,000 troops in the attack."

From the above information, it appears that the conduct of General Mack, was not so stupid and cowardly as has been generally believed; and that the victory of Bonaparte was not purchased at so cheap a rate, as was represented in his boasting and pompous Bulletins.

December 31.

From French papers to the 10th of November, received yesterday, we find that the French arms are still successful on the continent. The army of Italy, under General Massena, has terribly beaten the Austrians under Prince Charles. Fifteen hundred of the latter are said to have fallen in one engagement—an engagement indeed dreadful—furiously contested from four o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. So great was the slaughter of his men, that the Prince had to ask a truce to get them buried! In Germany the French troops had crossed the *Inn* at several places, and the leading army of the Russians which had advanced so far, was obliged, in consequence, to fall back, to form a junction with the next. The Emperor Alexander had arrived in *Berlin*, a proof that Prussia had *certainly* joined the coalition.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806.

Our readers will be pleased to meet again with their old acquaintance, the honest Quaker, who communicated to the public, through his "Friend Relf," in the simple style appropriate to his sect, the doings of the last session of Congress; not only acquainting us with the ordinary proceedings of that august body, but bringing us in some measure into a familiar acquaintance with the individual members, and giving us an idea of their abilities, characters, views and peculiarities. Though nothing seems yet to have been done in Congress, in a high degree worthy of attention, yet this gentleman has begun his communications with the little that has been transacted; and we have copied his first letter into this day's Mercury.—We hope he will continue through the session, which from the state of public affairs must be a very important one, to inform and entertain the public.

[*From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.*]

"WASHINGTON, 12th MO. 18th.

FRIEND RELF

THE House of Representatives the 2d and 3d day of this week, hath been mostly engaged in discussing, in committee of the whole, the standing rules of the House.—Little would the publication of this discussion afford thee of amusement or instruction.

Findley proposed a new committee of seven members, to be called "the committee on public lands;" and yesterday some debate arose on the subject. There is in the House a Legislator by the name of Bedinger, from the back woods somewhere; I know not where, nor is it of consequence to be known; he opposed the appointment of this committee. He said, among other shrewd remarks, that this land committee would govern the House in all things respecting land; and unfortunately the *legal* weight too much preponderated in the House already. [Thou seest he is in favor of *illegal* weight in the House.]

Nicholson was in favor of the land committee, he even said that he expected it would shortly be necessary to establish a new department in the government for this purpose. Indeed I think this necessary, the lands belonging to the United States, are of immense value, and ought to be well managed. I do not like to have them so much under the controul of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is himself a speculator, and I have not been without some suspicion of the purity of his intention, when two years ago, he strongly urged Congress to reduce the price of the public lands from two dollars per acre to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

It is true that it will be a long time before all our lands are sold, and a long time also before the sale of the whole will be necessary; but the reduction of 75 cents per acre would eventually be a loss of above two hundred millions of dollars. I have not so high an opinion of Secretary Gallatin's great ability as some have; and I even suspect self-interest in the advice he gave. That Smiley also was *raly* [really] in favor of the land committee. I think Smiley hath a disposition to do better than he hath heretofore done. He hath been on the right side of the question several times this session; another proof of his becoming better is, Duane's speaking ill of him: proof infallible this of a man's merit.

The house agreed to the appointment of a land committee by a large majority.

Thou knowest our worthy old friend of New-Jersey, who sometimes wears a tow string round his hat.—Some of that sex, of which thee and I are not, were in the gallery—The New-Jersey Philosopher was induced by the request of an arch gentleman near him, to turn his head upwards, and through his spectacles to cast a lengthened look towards the gay graces of the gallery; his eyes were no sooner there, than they were back. Yet, friend Relf, what are not the frailties of weak humanity? when the house was busily engaged in animated debate, this antient gentleman, of his own free will and accord, but without malice aforethought, presuming (as I presume,) that he was unobserved cast a "longing lingering look" again to the gallery. Some say our fair sisters have no right to a seat in Congress. They disturb the younger, and at least startle the elder.—Others have said, that their presence wakes the ambition of the speakers, and occasions a higher strain of eloquence. It may be so sometimes—I knew once an instance—Friend Cocke (alas! not now one of the oratorial ornaments of the Senate) promised certain ladies that if they would come to the Senate room they should *have the pleasure* of hearing him speak. They came on a day and at a time quite unexpected. Scarcely had they entered, when orator *Cocke* interrupted the person speaking, with "Mr. President, I move that"—He then proceeded about half an hour with words as usual comically combined, and ideas dreadfully disjointed: he scratched, pawed, cackled and muttered—having finished, he immediately left his seat, and addressed the ladies with "Well, ladies, how do you like it?"

One of the ladies, half aside, said she had heard a *hen* before.—I vouch not, friend Relf, for the whole truth of this.—However, if the Speaker can keep them quiet, I think the presence of some of "Heaven's last best gift to man," by no means improper; notwithstanding what Leib's resolution last year might certify to the contrary.

The business of this day in the House, hath not been of general consequence."

The National Intelligencer says, no quarrel has taken place, and no misunderstanding subsists, between the Hon. Messrs. Nicholson and Leib.

A quarrel has arisen between a Grand Jury and the judges, in the Territory of Louisiana. The jury in a formal report denounced one of the Judges.

Attempts are making to get a Bank established in the state of Ohio.—The legislature of Kentucky, at their present session, have repealed a law passed at the last session, authorizing an insurance company to do business on banking principles. This seems rather a stroke at public faith.

The proprietors of the Gold Mine in N. Carolina continue to collect that precious metal, though in diminished quantities. Suitable works are about to be erected. Gold has been found at some distance from the place where it was first obtained.

Letters from London say, it was contemplated by the British Government to place all the ports of France, Spain and Holland, in a state of blockade, *a la mode de France*;—and to take measures to prevent neutrals carrying the produce of their enemies from their colonies to the parent countries.

The Indiana Legislature have passed a law to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, which is to go into operation, when the states and territories, who have communications with the Indians, shall have passed similar laws.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, against the confirmation of the appointment of General Wilkinson Governor of that Territory, has been forwarded to the Senate of the United States.

James Arden, of New York, has lately been appointed Vice-President of the Manhattan Bank, in that city.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia have postponed to their next session the bill to establish a State Bank.

General Moreau and his lady are at Philadelphia.

Various attempts have been lately made to set fire to the city of Baltimore.

French and Spanish piratical cruizers continue to capture and pillage American vessels in the vicinity of Jamaica, Porto-Rico, Cuba and Hispaniola.

Clemmons, who murdered his wife and children in Virginia, has surrendered himself into the hands of justice, and will shortly be tried.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland for taxing Bank Stock, when the amount of the dividends may exceed the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

A Duel has been lately fought in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, between a Mr. Cox, and Major Jackson, editor of the Political Register; in which the latter gentleman was wounded in the mouth.

A curious Police regulation exists in the capital of Russia, which operates as a considerable check upon swindling and fraudulent practices. It is to the following effect:—Previous to their leaving the capital, persons must advertise their intention of departure, on or about a given day, three times in *The Imperial Gazette*; this must be done before a post-horse order can be obtained, without which it is impossible to stir. The object is to prevent individuals going away in debt, by giving timely notice to their creditors, and may be accomplished in ten days; or, if a traveller is in great haste to depart, upon two householders, of respectability, undertaking, at the proper office, to pay all the debts he may owe, he may immediately depart.—A foreigner may stay one month after the expiration of the first complete notice; if he exceed that period, he must advertise again. Were a similar regulation adopted in other countries, it would prove an additional security to tradesmen, operate as a *terrible* drawback upon a number of *dashing gentlemen*, and, so far, would be salutary and desirable. On the other hand, it would be a serious consideration, how far such restrictions are compatible with the principles of a free constitution.

Arrived at this port, on Wednesday last, ship Olive-Branch, Lake, of Philadelphia, 16 days from St. Thomas; sailed in company with Brig Alert, Coleman, bound to Baltimore.—Capt. Lake informs, that the ship Robescious, Yearly, of Baltimore, from Bourdeaux for New-Orleans, was lately captured and carried into Tortola, and vessel and cargo condemned as French property.—Capt. Lake left at St. Thomas, Dec. 16, the following vessels:—Schooners Penquin, Ingraham; Citizen, Handford; Fair-Play, Sterddyford, and Achilles, Haswell, all of New-York; Francis, Marsh; Intrepid, Kennedy; Two Friends, Murray, and Sally, Crabtree, all of Philadelphia; Ann, Helme, of Baltimore; Marcas, Burtwell, of New-London; Ann, Delano of Portland; sloop Bowdoin, Wheeler, of Boston; Brig Hope, Bisborough, of Boston.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Lawton Burdick* to Miss *Mary Tew*, eldest daughter of Col. William Tew.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Olive-Branch, Lake,	St. Pierre
CLEARED,	*For*
NONE.	

AT a meeting of the Young Men of Newport, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming an Independent Company, at the State-House on Thursday evening, January 2d, 1806,

It was Resolved, That the company be called the NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.

It is requested that the members of the above company meet at the State-House on Saturday evening 4th inst. at 6 o'clock, to transact such business as may come before them.——A general attendance is requested.

Per Order,

WILLIAM R. WILDER, *Chairman.*
THOMAS PECKHAM, jun. *Clerk.*

N. B. It is also requested that those young men, desirous of becoming members of said company, who have not as yet entered their names, would meet as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

NEWPORT GUARDS—ATTENTION!

A MILITARY ardour is reviving among your Fellow-Citizens—*You* will not be backward in manifesting yours. It is said our country *may be* in danger, and *may* want our services; it is not for us to stop, and calculate, whether this probability will be a certainty. We ought to be animated by the feeling that our country *is* in danger; that our services *are* wanted; and we ought to be ready to act, whenever and wherever Duty and Honour command. Let us then in *our* military association, exhibit even more than our former zeal, industry and attention. Let us revive our meetings, re establish our discipline, improve our skill, and augment our numbers. As a first step towards effecting these laudable purposes, a meeting of this company is requested at the State-House, on Monday evening next, at six o'clock. Those who do not attend, will be considered as deficient in that spirit and principle which ought now to warm us, and as willing to surrender their incorporated rights and military character.

JAMES PERRY, *Captain.*

RECRUITS.

Young Gentlemen of military spirit and inclinations, are invited to join the Newport Guards.—The standard will be displayed, the three Monday evenings next at the State-House, and the officers will punctually attend. This company has been long established; its uniform is cheap, but handsome. The State has entrusted to its charge, two Brass Field-Pieces; and its advantages are equal to those of any military company in the State.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the Constitution of the BENEVOLENT FEMALE SOCIETY, their annual meeting will be held at Mr *John Mein's*, Church-Street, on Monday 6th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. where the transactions of the preceding year will be exhibited, and officers for the ensuing year chosen. A general attendance of the subscribers is requested.

E. N. THURSTON, *Secretary.*

Newport, Jan. 3, 1806.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, Market-Square,

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of Goods, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Florane Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines
House-Brushes; Shoe Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

A NEW Supply of Boat's Oars, just received and for Sale by

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

Will be Sold, at Public Auction,
On THURSDAY next, the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE fast-sailing Packet-built Sloop TWO-SISTERS, burthen 82 Tons, as she lately came from sea, now lying at *Coggeshall's* Wharf.—For further particulars apply to

JEREMIAH PECKHAM,
EBENEZER CLARKE.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME, small, close STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 13 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

SERMONS, by SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. 1 vol. 8vo. price 2 dollars.—Life of Do. by STEPHEN WEST, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo.—price 1 dollar.

January 3, 1806.

SMITH's and Jones's HYMNS; and the Columbian ORATOR, are for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

January 3, 1806.

POETRY.

IMPERTINENCE REWARDED.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

TOM HOGGARD was a waggish lad
As any in the village,
And three lean steeds were all he had,
For riding, draught, and tillage;

With faggots, to the neighb'ring town,
Oft crept his creaking waggon,
While slow, along the dusty down,
Behind the swain would lag on.

And always, as that road he pass'd,
A bonny Scot would meet him,
With weighty pack his shoulder's grac'd,—
And thus was sure to greet him,—

"Ho, *Joskin!* laddy, what d'ye buy?
I've muslins choice and plenty,
Laces,—laces,—cambrics,—purchase,—try,—
I warrant I'll content ye."

Thus, once or twice a week at least,
He found himself embarrass'd,
And bodied hard to turn the jest
On him who teiz'd and harass'd.

One day, as usual, on his road,
He met the *merchant* toiling;
And hail'd him thus,—"Man, pitch your load,
And cease from your turmoiling;

I want an *article* or *two*,
Come let us *see* your treasure."
"Ay," said the Scotchman, "that I'll do,
And that wi' muckle pleasure."

With this the lumb'ring pack he pitch'd,
First loosen'd from his shoulders,—
With wealth of either Ind enrich'd,
The wonder of beholders!

With two brown hands upon the lid,
Tom stood, and lean'd him over:
While Sawney rummag'd ev'ry thread,
Its beauties to discover.

He held his pieces to the sun,
And, claiming due attention,
His chapman told, of ev'ry one,
The praise he scarce could mention.

"Nor this, nor that," Tom coolly cried,
"Will suit my inclination:"
The trader's smile his heart belied,
That rankled with vexation:

"But tell me plainly what you want?"
The testy Scotchman grumbled,
"Why,—what your *walking warehouse* ha'n't,"
The crafty THOMAS mumbled:

Then added,—with a sneering smile,—
"Your search, you may forbear it;
I wanted a *more waggon-wheel*,
But you ha' *nothing near it!*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON HAPPINESS.

THERE may, perhaps, be a pleasing and enticing splendor in a vast estate, or some high seat of honor, to view them only from the first glance of the towering fancy; yet if we examine the true and most essential felicities of man, we shall find that it is not wealth nor power, nor a great estate, nor great command that can render us in ourselves more happy than other men; all that we are capable of here must be of benefit to the mind or to the body. For the mind, surely kings have not found so much content as mean philosophers; their fears, their hopes, their joys, their griefs, their loves, their hatreds, with all their varied passions, are more distracting and more torturing than those that wait upon an obscurer man, who, without making a noise, can steal unheeded through the world's confusion—He that commands the most enjoys himself the least; his inclination is a continual fretfulness. Forced one way and pulled another, who is it can guess at those incessant cares that go to bed with princes? The delicacy of great persons is like the tenderness of nice plants, which are more subject to destruction, and more sensible of injury, than such as through habituated custom, are hardened to endure the frost, the heat, and the vicissitudes of the seasons.

If retirement were not more delicious than affluence and popularity, philosophers would not have sought it as the happiest part of their life: they steel themselves into a calm, and cultivate that true wisdom which proceeds from piety and innocence, and which the thorns of authority and worldly care prevent the growth of.

Certainly the greatest pleasure the mind is capable of in this life is in the contemplation of God and nature, the sweetness of philosophy and the discourse of reason—The pleasures of luxury soon pall upon the sense, like continual feasting, and destroy the keenness of appetite, which, with simple fare may be enjoyed in the purity of health—Temperance gives a relish to enjoyment, which it heightens beyond the reach of art—The temperate man, like fish in chrystal streams untainted with disease, smoothly glides through the soft current of life—A great estate, without a mind still greater, is a snare.

BIBLES,

From 1 to 10 Dollars, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

New, Valuable, and Elegant BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the lowest New-York Cash Prices) *the following* CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the best London Editions, in superb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

ACERBI's (Joseph) Travels, through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, 2 vol. 4to. calf gilt, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings

"The present work may be considered as a valuable accession to our stock of Travels; since it possesses merit decidedly superior to that of the ordinary class of such compositions. The author has chosen a field little inviting and rarely visited; and though a native of Italy, he has ventured to explore the recesses of the Arctic circle. Prompted by an ardent curiosity, he extended his journey beyond the limits of the habitable world, and undauntedly traversed those gloomy sterile solitudes, which are scarcely trodden by human feet, till his course was arrested on the shores of the frozen ocean

Mr. Acerbi appears to be gifted in an eminent degree with activity, zeal, address, temper, and perseverance. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he particularly gleans information in every quarter; not deterred by difficulty or the prospect of danger, he continually presses forward with indefatigable resolution; apparently possessing those manners and accomplishments which gain esteem, he always finds easy accession, and experiences a kind reception in the hospitable north, and he mixes with the natives, enters into and partakes of their sports and amusements; in short he may be termed an acute observer of men and manners; his remarks are ingenious, his descriptions animated and distinct, he is a man of science, a man of taste, and truly an accomplished Traveller."

London Monthly Review.

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 12mo.

Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vol. 12mo.

Darwin's Phytologia; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, &c. 1 vol 8vo.

Sir Wm. Jones's Asiatic Poems; with the original text and translations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Pattall's translation of quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory Notes 2 vols 8vo.

Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.

Gessner's Works, 4 vol. 12mo.

Bisset's Life of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chatterton's Works; including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.

Raynal's history of the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo

Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo.

Anacharsis's Travels in Greece—by the Abbe Barthelemy, London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. with the Atlas bound in—giving a correct account of all the most remarkable personages, of the arts, sciences, manners, &c. of Greece.—*It may be truly said, that no other work is so fully entitled to the praise of elegant fiction; serving as the vehicle of the soundest morality, and most authentic historical information.—In it, the learned reader explores, with new pleasure, a path strewed with the flowers of fancy, and the unlearned one follows with delight the steps of the amiable author over the regions of classic Literature.*

Zimmerman, on National Pride, 1 vol. 8vo.

Millot's elements of General History, 5 vols. 8vo.

Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America, &c. 1 vol 8vo.

Townsend's Journey in Spain, 2 vols. 8vo.

Southey's Tour in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

Harris's Hermes; or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.

The Observer; being a collection of moral, literary and familiar Essays, 4 vols. 12mo.

Smith's inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.

Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correspondence, Poems and Essays, lately published by permission from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*

Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition*, 4 vols 8vo.

Robertson's history of North and South-America: comprehending a succinct account of Virginia and New-England, 4 vols. 8vo. a new edition, being the 10th.—*The numerous editions through which this very valuable and important work has passed, and the avidity with which it is yet read, are proofs of its superior excellence.—The style possesses the peculiar felicity of elegance combined with historic dignity, and of perspicuity, without tediousness of detail.*

Moore's Travels in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.—This acute observer of Men and Manners, delights while he instructs; and often conveys more knowledge of national customs and peculiarities by an amusing anecdote, than others by a laboured dissertation.

Mackenzie's Travels, from Montreal to the North-West Coast of America, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps, &c. a new edition.—Few Books of Travels are so interesting to American Readers as these.—This interest arises, not only from the undaunted, adventurous spirit, displayed by the author, but also from the intimate connection of his researches with this country.

History of the Civil War in La Vendee, by Bournisseaux, 1 vol 8vo.—This work abounds with very interesting anecdotes, but little known, of the Vendean Chiefs: Translated by Helen Maria Williams, and printed under her inspection, at the English Press in Paris.

Also Just Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

The 1st vol. of Caines' New-York Cases in Error, 8vo.

Vols. 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.

Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.

Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol. 8vo.

Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.

Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; translated from the original Portuguese, by Viscount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.

Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo.

Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, 1 vols. 8vo.

Armstrong's poetical Essay on Health, 1 vol. 12mo.

Fleetwood; or the new Man of Feeling, a new and celebrated Novel, by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.

Father and Daughter; a new and interesting Novel, by Mrs. Opie, 1 vol. 12mo.

First Settlers of Virginia, an historical Novel; containing the romantic and entertaining Adventures of Capt. Smith and the Princess Pokahontas, and of the first Settlers, founded on fact, 1 vol. 8vo.—This is the story alluded to by Dr. Morse, in his American Geography; who also mentions, that some of the most respectable Families in Virginia are descended from this Princess.

New French Grammar, by Mr. Mason, Teacher of the Military Academy at West-Point, 1 vol. 12mo.

D'Israeli's Romances, 1 vol. 12mo.

And a Variety of other New and interesting Publications. Dec. 7, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and stationer,

HAS taken the Chambe over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

He has for ale,

An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT, at Store, NO. 3, on his Wharf.—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE strong, and well-built Ship COMMERCE, burthen 199 Tons, and only one year old, and a remarkable fast sailor; now laying at Caleb Carr's wharf in Warren; is warranted in complete order for a Voyage.—For terms apply to

LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20 1805

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose; agreeable to Act of Incorporation.

By Order of the Committee,
SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and other conveniences.—The best recommendation of the FARMS will be, an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality,

for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

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GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported from St. Petersburgh and now Landing for Sale

CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 18, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad cloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for ale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceased, are requested to exhibit said demands for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*

Newport, December 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames-street—one of the most convenient and best situated Stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Dec. 16th, A. D. 1805.*

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Porter*, of Newport, in said county of Newport, Wife of Thomas Porter, otherwise called Thomas P. Porter, hath filed in said office her petition, praying that, for divers causes therein set forth, the bonds of marriage between her and her Husband might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated:—Notice, therefore, is hereby given to the said Thomas Porter, and to all persons whom the same doth concern, that they be and appear before the Honorable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed administrators on the estate of ROBERT CONGDON, Esq. late of Charlestown, deceased; and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in them, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to

ABIGAIL CONGDON, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOYES, *Adm'r.*

Westerly, Dec. 12, 1805

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

POETRY.

IMPERTINENCE REWARDED.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

TOM HOGGARD was a waggish lad
As any in the village,
And three lean steeds were all he had,
For riding, draught, and tillage;

With faggots, to the neighb'ring town,
Oft crept his creaking waggon,
While slow, along the dusty down,
Behind the swain would lag on.

And always, as that road he pass'd,
A bonny Scot would meet him,
With weighty pack his shoulder's grac'd,—
And thus was sure to greet him,—

"Ho, *Jockin!* laddy, what d'ye buy?
I've muslins choice and plenty,
Lawns,—laces,—cambrics,—purchase,—try,—
I warrant I'll content ye."

Thus, once or twice a week at least,
He found himself embarrass'd,
And studied hard to turn the jest
On him who teiz'd and harass'd.

One day, as usual, on his road,
He met the *merchant* toiling;
And hail'd him thus,—"Man, pitch your load,
And cease from your turmoiling;

I want an *article* or *two*,
Come let us *zee* your treasure."
"Ay," said the Scotchman, "that I'll do,
And that wi' muckle pleasure."

With this the lumb'ring pack he pitch'd,
First loosen'd from his shoulders,—
With wealth of either Ind enrich'd,
The wonder of beholders!

With two brown hands upon the lid,
Tom stood, and lean'd him over:
While Sawney rummag'd ev'ry thread,
Its beauties to discover.

He held his pieces to the sun,
And, claiming due attention,
His chapman told, of ev'ry one,
The praise he scarce could mention.

"Nor this, nor that," Tom coolly cried,
"Will suit my inclination:"
The trader's smile his heart belied,
That rankled with vexation:

"But tell me plainly what you want?"
The testy Scotchman grumbled,
"Why,—what your *walking warehouse* ha'n't,"
The crafty THOMAS mumbled:

Then added,—with a sneering smile,—
"Your search, you may forbear it;
I wanted a *vore waggon-wheel*,
But you ha' *nothing near it!*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON HAPPINESS.

THERE may, perhaps, be a pleasing and enticing splendor in a vast estate, or some high seat of honor, to view them only from the first glance of the towering fancy; yet if we examine the true and most essential felicities of man, we shall find that it is not wealth nor power, nor a great estate, nor great command that can render us in ourselves more happy than other men; all that we are capable of here must be of benefit to the mind or to the body. For the mind, surely kings have not found so much content as mean philosophers; their fears, their hopes, their joys, their griefs, their loves, their hatreds, with all their varied passions, are more distracting and more torturing than those that wait upon an obscurer man, who, without making a noise, can steal unheeded through the world's confusion—He that commands the most enjoys himself the least; his inclination is a continual fretfulness. Forced one way and pulled another, who is it can guess at those incessant cares that go to bed with princes? The delicacy of great persons is like the tenderness of nice plants, which are more subject to destruction, and more sensible of injury, than such as through habituated custom, are hardened to endure the frost, the heat, and the vicissitudes of the seasons.

If retirement were not more delicious than affluence and popularity, philosophers would not have sought it as the happiest part of their life: they steel themselves into a calm, and cultivate that true wisdom which proceeds from piety and innocence, and which the thorns of authority and worldly care prevent the growth of.

Certainly the greatest pleasure the mind is capable of in this life is in the contemplation of God and nature, the sweetness of philosophic and the discourse of reason—The pleasures of luxury soon pall upon the sense, like continual feasting, and destroy the keenness of appetite, which, with simple fare may be enjoyed in the purity of health—Temperance gives a relish to enjoyment, which it heightens beyond the reach of art—The temperate man, like fish in chrystal streams untainted with disease, smoothly glides through the soft current of life—A great estate, without a mind still greater, is a snare.

BIBLES,

From 1 to 10 Dollars, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

New, Valuable, and Elegant

BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the lowest New-York Cash Prices) *the following* CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the best London Editions, in superb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

ACERBI's (Joseph) Travels, through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, 2 vol. 4to. calf gilt, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings

"The present work may be considered as a valuable accession to our stock of Travels; since it possesses merit decidedly superior to that of the ordinary class of such compositions. The author has chosen a field little inviting and rarely visited; and though a native of Italy, he has ventured to explore the recesses of the Arctic circle. Prompted by an ardent curiosity, he extended his journey beyond the limits of the habitable world, and undauntedly traversed those gloomy sterile solitudes, which are scarcely trodden by human feet, till his course was arrested on the shores of the frozen ocean

Mr. Acerbi appears to be gifted in an eminent degree with activity, zeal, address, temper, and perseverance. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he particularly gleans information in every quarter; not deterred by difficulty or the prospect of danger, he continually presses forward with indefatigable resolution; apparently possessing those manners and accomplishments which gain esteem, he always finds easy accession, and experiences a kind reception in the hospitable north, and he mixes with the natives, enters into and partakes of their sports and amusements; in short he may be termed an acute observer of men and manners; his remarks are ingenious, his descriptions animated and distinct, he is a man of science, a man of taste, and truly an accomplished Traveller."

London Monthly Review.

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 12mo.

Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vol. 12mo.

Darwin's Phytologia; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, &c. 1 vol 8vo.

Sir Wm. Jones's Asiatic Poems; with the original text and translations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Patfall's translation of quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory Notes 2 vols 8vo.

Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.

Gessner's Works, 4 vol. 12mo.

Bisset's Life of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chatterton's Works; including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.

Raynal's history of the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo

Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo.

Anarcharsis's Travels in Greece—by the Abbe Barthelemy, London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. with the Atlas bound in—giving a correct account of all the most remarkable personages, of the arts, sciences, manners, &c. of Greece.—*It may be truly said, that no other work is so fully entitled to the praise of elegant fiction; serving as the vehicle of the soundest morality, and most authentic historical information.—In it, the learned reader explores, with new pleasure, a path strewed with the flowers of fancy, and the unlearned one follows with delight the steps of the amiable author over the regions of classic Literature.*

Zimmerman, on National Pride, 1 vol. 8vo.

Millot's elements of General History, 5 vols. 8vo.

Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America, &c. 1 vol 8vo.

Townsend's Journey in Spain, 2 vols. 8vo.

Southey's Tour in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

Harris's Hermes; or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.

The Observer; being a collection of moral, literary and familiar Essays, 4 vols. 12mo.

Smith's inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.

Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correspondence, Poems and Essays lately published by permission from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*

Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition*, 4 vols 8vo.

Robertson's history of North and South-America: comprehending a succinct account of Virginia and New-England, 4 vols. 8vo. a new edition, being the 10th.—*The numerous editions through which this very valuable and important work has passed, and the avidity with which it is yet read, are proofs of its superior excellence.—The style possesses the peculiar felicity of elegance combined with historic dignity, and of perspicuity, without tediousness of detail.*

Moore's Travels in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.—This acute observer of Men and Manners, delights while he instructs; and often conveys more knowledge of national customs and peculiarities by an amusing anecdote, than others by a laboured dissertation.

Mackenzie's Travels, from Montreal to the North-West Coast of America, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps, &c. a new edition.—Few Books of Travels are so interesting to American Readers as these.—This interest arises, not only from the undaunted, adventurous spirit, displayed by the author, but also from the intimate connection of his researches with this country.

History of the Civil War in La Vendee, by Bourniseaux, 1 vol 8vo.—This work abounds with very interesting anecdotes, but little known, of the Vendean Chiefs: Translated by Helen Maria Williams, and printed under her inspection, at the English Press in Paris.

Also Just Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

The 1st vol. of Caines' New-York Cases in Error, 8vo.

Vols. 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.

Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.

Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol. 8vo.

Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.

Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; translated from the original Portuguese, by Viscount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.

Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo.

Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, 1 vols. 8vo.

Armstrong's poetical Essay on Health, 1 vol. 12mo.

Fleetwood; or the new Man of Feeling, a new and celebrated Novel, by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.

Father and Daughter; a new and interesting Novel, by Mrs. Opie, 1 vol. 12mo.

First Settlers of Virginia, an historical Novel; containing the romantic and entertaining Adventures of Capt. Smith and the Princess Pokahontas, and of the first Settlers, founded on fact, 1 vol. 8vo.—This is the story alluded to by Dr. Morse, in his American Geography; who also mentions, that some of the most respectable Families in Virginia are descended from this Princess.

New French Grammar, by Mr. Mason, Teacher of the Military Academy at West-Point, 1 vol. 12mo.

D'Israeli's Romances, 1 vol. 12mo.

And a Variety of other New and interesting Publications.

Dec. 7, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and stationer,

HAS taken the Chambe over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

He has for sale,

An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT, at Store, NO. 3, on his Wharf.—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE strong, and well-built Ship COMMERCE, burthen 199 Tons, and only one year old, and a remarkable fast sailor; now laying at Caleb Carr's wharf in Warren; is warranted in complete order for a Voyage.—For terms apply to

LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20 1805

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
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14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

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